

United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/653,384		09/01/2000	Steven L. Sholem	6299-A-01	7084
23123	7590	12/27/2004		EXAMINER	
		EN & WATTS	BLECK, CAROLYN M		
18 E UNIVERSITY DRIVE SUITE # 101				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MESA, AZ	85201			3626	
				DATE MAILED: 12/27/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Advisory Action	09/653,384	SHOLEM, STEVEN L.					
,	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Carolyn M Bleck	3626					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address							
THE REPLY FILED 24 November 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.							
PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]							
a) The period for reply expires 3_months from the mailing date of the final rejection. b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under							
37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three mo earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	statutory period for reply originally set in inths after the mailing date of the final reje	the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in action, even if timely filed, may reduce any					
1 A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.							
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be	ecause:						
(a) Ithey raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);							
(b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);							
(c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or							
(d) they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.							
NOTE: See Continuation Sheet							
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection	tion(s):						
Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).							
The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> .							
The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.							
For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.							
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:							
Claim(s) allowed: NONE.							
Claim(s) objected to: NONE.							
Claim(s) rejected: <u>39 and 42-61</u> .							
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: NONE.							
☐ The drawing correction filed on is a)☐ approved or b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.							
☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s)							
0. □ Other: ALEXANDER KALINOWSKI							
		PRIMARY EXAMINER					

Continuation of 2. Note:

The shift in the scope of proposed claim 39 from "at least one medical service based at least in part upon the historical payment patterns" to "at least one future medical service prior to providing the medical service, the indication based at least in part upon the historical payment patterns" would require further search and consideration.

The shift in scope of proposed claim 54 to add the limitation "the recommended duration being based at least in part upon the historical payment patterns of the TPP to the one or more medical service providers" would require further search and consideration.

Continuation of 5: does not place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues features that have not been entered as of the present communication.

Applicant's arguments filed 24 November 2004 are not persuasive. The arguments will be addressed below.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the Examiner has provided a motivation from the references themselves, namely providing a more accurate means for determining the cost of treating a patient by utilizing historical information to predict success and dollar value of an outcome dynamically (Aleia; col. 10 lines 60-65) (See Paper 8/17/04).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In response to applicant's argument that the combination of Pritchard and Aleia is improper, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).